PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN BIOTECHNOLOGY

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The section focuses on studying the genetic side of the organism and on the methods and techniques of gene transfer from one organism to another to modify an attribute or improve a defect.

Green biotechnology is a part of biotechnology in Agricultural, such as the production of genetically modified plants with a variety of benefits, non-chemical pesticides and bio-fertilizers.

Green biotechnology has opened up very wide horizons in plant production in terms of:

- The possibility of transferring the genes of some desired traits (such as temperature tolerance and lack of water from desert plants) to other plants.
- Control the sizes and shapes of fruits and plants in general (increase size and change color and shape as desired).
- Possibility of raising the nutritional value of food.
- Doubling the quantities of fine and complex fields.
- Production of biofuel.

Genetically modified foods are foods produced from organisms that have had specific changes introduced into their DNA with the methods of genetic engineering. These techniques have allowed for the introduction of new crop traits as well as a far greater control over a food's genetic structure than previously afforded by methods such as selective breeding and mutation breeding.

Green biotechnology is the use of genetically modified plants or animals for the production of more environmentally friendly agricultural solutions as an alternative to traditional agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.

- Address food safety issues
- Reduce the environment
- Fuel systems

Examples of this are the development of transgenic plants, which are designed for survival in precise environmental conditions. A major goal of green biotechnology is to increase the number of environmentally friendly solutions, for example, to find a way to eliminate the need for pesticides.

One hope is that green biotechnology can provide greener solutions than traditional industrial farming. An example of this is the creation of an installation for the expression of pesticides, which eliminates the need for the external use of pesticides.